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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FEMALE HETEROSEXUAL PROSTITUTION AND LOVE DEFICIT

by

(C) DENNIS M. LAMOTHE

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

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FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

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TO

SUSIE AND JONATHAN

Abstract

Prostitution is a subject which has appeared in the literature since the first writings of the Greeks, but an area in which there has been little scientific investigation. This study was conducted to contribute information on love deficit and prostitution, investigating whether prostitutes had love deficit, whether prostitution was an attempt to satisfy this deficit, and whether there were any differences in needs between a prostutute and non-prostitute group. Each of these groups contained fifteen subjects from the Edmonton area.

Maslow's Motivational Theory was employed as the theoretical framework. Considering this position, research questions were designed to assess love deficit and manifest need differences. Interview questions were developed by the writer, in consultation with an expert, to attend to specific research questions, and to provide additional background data on the two groups. Each group was given the interview schedule and the Edwards Personality Preference Schedule. All interviews were tape-recorded.

In regards to background data, findings were that the non-prostitute group, their family, and spouses were better educated, and perceived a happier family and marital relationship than the prostitute group. The findings of the interview schedule was that the prostitute group had love deficit, but that it was questionable for the non-prostitute group. However, the prostitute group was not in prostitution to satisfy this love deficit. In regards to the Edwards Personality Preference Schedule, the prostitute group had higher manifest needs of exhibition, autonomy, heterosexuality and aggression, and lower manifest needs of order, deference, affiliation, and abasement. The findings of the study contributed to prostitution literature on love deficit and prostitution, as well as demonstrated a need for further prostitution research.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I. General Problem

Prostitution is a subject which has appeared in the literature since the first writings of the Greeks, but has engendered little scholarly study. With the paucity of scientific investigation, much misinformation has circulated about the frequency, nature, and causes of prostitution. Female heterosexual prostitution has been analyzed by a plethora of approaches. Some views employed have included: frigidity (Abraham, 1927), restrictive ego ideals combined with revenge motives (Deutsch, 1944), social existential castration (Agoston, 1945), Oedipal fixation (Glover, 1945), homosexuality (Caprio, 1961), social control theory (Ralph, 1955), and maternal rejection (Greenwald, 1970). It has been stated by many investigators of prostitution that women prostitutes become outcasts, condemned by western society's moral system (Winick & Kinsie, 1971; Jackman, O'Toole & Geis, 1967 ; Bryan, 1966; Gray, 1973; Benjamin & Master, 1964; Bullough, 1970; Davis, 1962, Ralph, 1955). Much has been theorized about prostitution, but there has been little scientific investigation.

Ellis (1936), one of the first men to embark upon sexual research, was also one of the first men to write on the psychological aspects of prostitution. He posited that economic, moral idiocy, or inherent tendencies were insufficient to explain prostitution. He also did not accept the widespread belief that a prostitute was an extremely sensual woman. With little empirical evidence, Abraham (1942) extended Ellis's idea regarding lack of sexuality - that a prostitute could not enjoy sexual activity with just one male, thus

causing her to have frequent changes in sexual partners. This would support the prostitute's belief that sex was not important to her, but being important to customers, it would humiliate them. Glover (1945) posited that the Oedipus conflict was a major cause for a woman to turn to prostitution. He held that prostitutes were sexually frigid, unconsciously hostile towards men, and had homosexual tendencies. Caprio (1961) also held the belief that prostitutes had homosexual tendencies, with prostitution being a defence mechanism against homosexuality. Choisy (1960) concluded that a prostitute was seeking revenge on her father through the sadomasochistic relationship that existed between herself and the client. Agoston (1945) noted that the prostitute presents a pseudo-personality to her client to avoid a real affectionate bond, one which she is too immature to accept without almost unbearable anxiety. Hollander (1964) posited that prostitutes have extreme difficulty in maintaining emotional relationships. With prostitution, the relationship is to the client's body and not to the client. Rado (1956) stated that prostitution is an extreme form of self abasement, precipitated from an unresolved father attachment. Gibbens (1957) believed that prostitutes have a "circle" complex, a desire to turn men into swine.

Agoston (1945) and Hollander (1964), from their clinical experience, supported the belief that prostitutes are not able to maintain close emotional relationships with males. Greenwald (1970), through his clinical and investigative experiences, believed that prostitutes are seeking security and love which was not obtained as a child. Gray (1973) found in her investigation that the prostitute's childhood is marked by early emotional and social deprivation in family relationships.

The women also gave the following reasons for entering prostitution: attraction to the pimp, a chance to meet someone important, and an opportunity to be admired. This could suggest that the prostitute strives, via prostitution, for close emotional involvement.

Very little empirical research has been conducted into the nature of prostitution, and when conducted, these investigations for the most part have been spasmodic, and incomplete. There is a serious lack of scientific investigation, allowing much misinformation to circulate concerning the extent, nature, and causes of prostitution. Factors that give girls a propensity to become a prostitute are multiple and often exist on several levels. At one level could be the unconscious factors such as Oedipal complex, rebellion from family, existential castration, or neurotic attachment to a pimp. Nowhere in the literature has there been empirical research showing males as need gratifiers of a love deficit need for prostitutes. In the literature there is support for this hypothesis from independent practitioners and investigators (Agoston, 1945; Hollander, 1964; Greenwald, 1970; Gray, 1973). This study is focused, in part, on affect deprivation during childhood.

II. Theoretical Framework

Maslow, in his theoretical framework, clarified the process and importance of love deficit need, the structural framework employed in this study. Maslow (1970) posited a hierarchy of basic needs, and stated that for higher needs to emerge, there must be lower need satisfaction. At the base of the hierarchy of needs are physiological needs, with safety, belongingness and love needs, esteem needs, and need for self-actualization emerging respectively. Maslow emphasized that these

needs were universal. He referred to them as "instinctoid", which means that the basic needs, in particular, the higher level needs, do not have the strength to be apparent unless the condition is conducive to their emergence. He also contended that the hierarchy has flexibility in that a reversal may occur of some basic needs under certain conditions.

Maslow (1968) also posited that the lower needs do not have to be one-hundred percent satisfied before another need emerged. He believed that this process is gradual and not abrupt. These needs for the most part are unconscious motivators of the individual. However, they are not the sole determinants of behavior, for another class of determinants is the external field. Maslow also believed that some behavior is not motivated, and that there are varying degrees of motivation.

Maslow (1970) stressed the importance of having love needs gratified as a child. With gratification of this basic need came such positive traits as the ability to allow independence to the loved one, to be able to withstand lack of love, and to love without giving up autonomy. If a child was denied love satiety, he would constantly seek, in a multitude of ways, this basic need. This condition of love needs not being gratified has been expressed by independent investigators of prostitution (Agoston, 1945; Ralph, 1955; Hollander, 1964; Greenwald, 1970; Gray, 1973).

Maslow (1968) contended that if an individual is motivated by unmet needs, he is deficit-motivated, as compared to growth-motivated. A growth-motivated person is primarily governed by inner determinants such as his inner nature, potentialities and capacities, talents, and creativeness. He is gratified in his basic needs and is less dependent

on his external environment. The deficit-motivated individual is more dependent upon other people, sees people as need gratifiers, or as sources of supply. People are seen from the point of view of uselessness and not as unique individuals. A deficit-motivated person sees people as interchangeable objects in his need-gratifying relationships. In short, the dependency that the deficit-motivated individual has towards other people distorts and limits his interpersonal relationships.

Love is a deficit need and can only be satisfied by other people. Accordingly, there is considerable dependence on the external environment, and with the deficit-motivated man, the dependency is more acute than for the growth-motivated man due to the pre-existing void. A person in this dependent state is beholden to his supply sources for satiety and to an extent must be "other-directed". In other words, he must adapt and adjust himself to the situation for fear of lack of need-gratification. If this void is not filled, pathology can result (Maslow, 1968).

Maslow (1968) further posited:

> The healthy person, not having this deficiency, does not need to receive love except in steady, small, maintenance doses, and he may even do without those for periods of time. But if motivation is entirely a matter of satisfying deficits and thus getting rid of needs, then a contradiction appears. Satisfaction of the need should cause it to disappear, which is to say that people who have stood in satisfying love relationships are precisely the people who should be less likely to give and to receive love (p. 42).

However, this is not the case, for these are the people who are more likely to give and receive love. For this reason, Maslow developed the self-actualization or growth-motivated theory.

The self-actualized person at one level has love need gratification, hence the love reaction to another is not a means to an end, but an end in and of itself. This is in such a way that enjoyment, admiration, delight, contemplation, and appreciation are its characteristics as compared to use. Also, individuality of each person is maintained. This type of love is what Maslow called B-love. Opposed to B-love, there is D-love. D-love is "deficiency-love, love need, selfish love" (Maslow, 1968, p.42). It is B-love that allows one to have a good relation to another person. Without it, Maslow believed it impossible for an ideal relationship to exist. In adherance to Maslow's theory, if an individual has love deficit, he will constantly seek fullfillment of that need as an adult in a variety of ways.

CHAPTER II

RELATED RESEARCH AND LITERATURE

The following review of literature includes reasons for prostitution, as well as social and family background of prostitutes. Only a few of these studies have been directly related to prostitution and personal relationships.

The first pioneer effort in the study of prostitution was conducted by Parent-Duchatelet in 1836 (cited in Bullough, 1970). In examining the Paris police records, he found that the girls either came from broken homes or were illegitimate. They were also poor and illiterate. Most were in their late teens or early twenties, and turned to prostitution only until something better was available. The importance of Duchatelet's work lies in the fact that he was the first individual to do a statistical study on prostitution, as well as emphasize economical, educational, and social class of prostitutes. This was an important finding since the belief in Judaic-Christian cultures was that prostitutes were women with a moral defect that could be ameliorated by religion.

In the mid-19th century, Sanger (cited in Bullough, 1970) surveyed 2,000 prostitutes in New York City via police record information, and found that the majority of the girls were immigrants. The majority of immigrant prostitutes came from Ireland and it was at this time in American history that the Irish were the most outcast and dislocated ethnic group in the United States. In 1912, Kneeland conducted a similar study in New York of 2,363 prostitutes and found that the largest number of immigrant prostitutes now came from Russia. The New York Irish during the early 20th century were undergoing a positive status change, as was also reflected in Kneeland's study, since the Irish prostitutes were now

in fourth place according to numbers. Sanger found that black prostitutes were increasing in numbers.

Sanger and Kneeland both received their research data via police records. This skewed their findings to the lower end of the social scale, given that lower class prostitutes are most likely to be arrested. Nonetheless, these pioneers were important contributors to the realization that prostitutes in their samples came from dislocated homes and an environment of financial strife. During this period, the emphasis was away from moral defect and directed towards environmental aspects of the prostitute's life. However, this did not imply that the girls were not condemned by the moral system of the Western world.

Ball and Thomas (1918) studied 320 prostitutes in 66 San Francisco brothels. Seventy-one prostitutes stated that their parents were poor, being defined by Ball and Thomas as not having enough to eat or not having decent clothing. Most of the girls were foreign born and became prostitutes between the ages of 17 and 22, with their first sexual experience occurring between 14 and 18 years of age. The varied reasons given for embarking on prostitution were: sex, money, undesirability for marriage due to past sexual experiences, language problems, a desire for better clothing, set-up in business by husband, pleasurable work experience, encouragement by men, to support a child or mother, excitement, curiosity, desertion by husband, drifted from cabaret, pregnancy, strict home life, seduction by employer, abuse at home, alcoholism, indebtedness, or referred by friends in the business. The principal reason given for entering prostitution by ex-factory workers, servant girls, and clerks was to obtain good and easy money. None of the girls in the brothels were held against their will. It is interesting to note

that in the early studies, drug addiction was seldom mentioned as a reason for becoming a prostitute. However, today many girls enter prostitution with drug addiction being a major impetus (Benjamin & Masters, 1964; Hollander, 1964; Jackman, O'Toole & Geis, 1967).

Ellis (1936), a pioneer in sex behavior research, was one of the first sex researchers to write on the psychological aspects of the prostitute. He did not believe that the girls were propelled solely by economics, or that moral idiocy or inherent tendencies were the main impetus, as was believed by Ceaser Lombrose (1895/1959), a founding father of the science of criminology. Ellis also did not accept the belief that the prostitute was an extremely sexual woman. Davis (1937) felt that prostitutes are outcasts of western society. Because a girl selected such a profession, he believed that prostitution was the product of a girl's greater underlying psychological problem.

Glover, (1945) believed that the Oedipus conflict was an important factor in the development of a prostitute. Glover felt that the prostitute harbored childish, hostile feelings towards her mother and acute disappointment with her father. He believed that the prostitute had homosexual tendencies, was frigid, and held unconscious hostility toward men. Caprio (1961) also held that the prostitute is a latent homosexual. Her defence mechanism to counterbalance this is a pseudo heterosexuality propelled by her homosexual desires.

It was not until the 1940's that prostitution studies received data in ways other than through police records or veneral disease clinics. Therefore, prostitution data was now obtainable from lower, middle, and upper classes (Benjamin and Masters, 1964). However, few studies have been conducted due to the expense, arduous nature, and sometimes

hazardous task of the research. These conditions exist because it is necessary for the investigator to meet prostitutes in their own environment.

Abraham (1942), with little empirical support, stated that only when a woman did not enjoy sex with only one man would she then indulge in sex with a variety of men. Unconsciously or consciously, she would avenge men by having intercourse with them, an act she felt was important to them, but not to her.

Agoston (1945) discovered from psychiatric experiences that the etiology of prostitution involved two concomitant factors, the first factor being a castration anxiety of an existential nature. That is, it is not a separation of the genitals, but a separation from the benefit of the environment. The second factor is the repressed, narcissistic, oral-anal character of both parents giving rise to an emotional, bi-parental rejection in reality, not fantasy. Agoston believed it is psychologically necessary for the prostitute to develop a pseudopersonality manifested in the psychological incognito of both partners, false tales about themselves and their origin, as well as a false toughness. Co-existing with this pseudopersonality is a pseudo-regression to the oral-anal level, manifesting itself in the form of money madness, concealing regression to the completely infantile level of exhibitionism, scoptophilia, and enjoyment of magic power.

An anonymous English author of Women on the Streets, edited by Ralph (1955), surveyed 150 prostitutes. The author found that there were personality differences between street walkers in different areas of London. The girls who worked in the better sections were, in general, more sympathetic, educated , and charming than those who worked in the

poorer sections. The girls in the lower class areas were reported as being out "to take" their customers. It was also found that regardless of status, the girls felt alienated from society, felt they did not work for pleasure, were hard working at their profession, often generous, untruthful and spiteful, and transferred their guilt feelings on to the customer by rationalizing that he was cheating on his wife while the prostitute was working for her livelihood. The author conceived that a defect in ego development, not super-ego, gave rise to prostitution. However, once a girl became a prostitute, her personality stabilized.

Rado (1956) posited that prostitution is an extreme form of self-abasement, precipitated from an unresolved father attachment. Choisy (1960) concluded in her study of 12 prostitutes that the relationship between client and prostitute is one of debasement. Both express their aggression and hostility in a sado-masochistic fashion with the girl revenging her father and the man his mother.

Hollander (1964), in a case study of two prostitutes, concluded that prostitution provides a non-personal type of human relatedness and is only a single step removed from an objectless state. The relationship that exists is to the body of the person and not to the person. The phenomenon of prostitution is analogous to the early developmental stages of the first six months. During this time period, the mother figure is not perceived as a separate person, but simply a provider of relief from physiological tensions, with no emotional involvement. Without emotional involvement, there is no fear of rejection or the feelings that this could activate. There is only the fear of supply loss. Hollander (1964) summed up prostitution as follows:

> I would suggest that, most significantly, it provides for human relatedness in a physical and non-personalized form when there is extreme difficulty in maintaining relatedness in an emotional and personalized form (p. 404).

Pomeroy (1965) reported on some aspects of 175 prostitutes. The sample of institutional and non-institutional subjects was taken from the sexual history files of the Institute for Sex Research at Indiana University, with the data collected between 1942-1955. Of the 175 prostitutes, 31 were non-institutional call girls and 144 were prostitutes interviewed in prison. The non-institutional prostitutes had the highest educational level, with 20% having had some college, and 60% obtaining at least grade 12. Of the institutional subjects, none went to college, and only 8% received a grade 12 education. Of the prostitutes who were in their twenties, 80% were married, with only 6% being married once and still married. Multiple marriages and divorces were the pattern.

It was found that in their non-professional lives, the prostitutes were sexually more responsive than non-prostitutes, with multiple orgasm occurring in 25-30% of the sample. Only 20% of the girls reported that in their professional lives they never experienced orgasm, with about 50% stating that they experienced orgasm one to five times per week professionally. The reasons reported for becoming prostitutes were income, to meet interesting people, sex, to have fun and excitement, and to have an easy life. Of the sample, 40% stated they regretted becoming prostitutes, and 40% would not advise other girls to become prostitutes.

Khalof (1968) conducted a study on prostitution in Beirut where prostitution was legalized. There were 75 first and second class houses,

categorized by the youthfulness and appearance of the girls employed. The 130 women who worked in these houses were sampled. It was found that the women came from broken homes, had early sexual experience for which they were rewarded, but were not considered to have different sexual desires from other Lebanon women. Economic considerations only began to be important when other predisposing factors such as family disorganization and early sexual experiences were present. These economic considerations were not the destitute variety of poverty, but a desire for material comfort, pretty clothes and frivolity.

Jackman, O'Toole and Geis (1967), in a study of 15 prostitutes, concluded that alienation and isolation from the community was one of the reasons why girls select a life of prostitution. They found that the girls were of normal intelligence and had an average educational background. They believed that selection of prostitution as an occupation has to do with a person's interaction with others over a considerable time span. Early socialization, childhood sexual experiences, personality factors, and adult marital relationships are insufficient explanations for prostitution.

Greenwald (1970), in his study of 20 call girls, found that the primary predisposing factor in the girl's background was a maternal deprivation. Without this love from the mother, the girls turned towards their fathers to fill this void. However, the fathers were not able to give them the emotional support that was required. This, in turn, led the girls into prostitution for self-abasement, to hurt the parents, and as an attempt to find security and love they did not receive as a child.

Gray (1973) found in her prostitution study of 21 teenage girls, that there existed a lack of intimacy, attention, affection, or effective

communication with the parents when these girls were children. The subjects did not have the conventional aspirations of young females in our society of becoming a wife or mother. Most of the girls felt doubtful about ever achieving a happy marriage for themselves and had no present love relationships that could result in marriage. The girls found intercourse distasteful prior to entry into the profession, and the most frequently mentioned negative aspect of prostitution was having sexual intercourse with the clients, with arrest, venereal disease, and day-to-day hustling on the streets as being secondary. It was also found that the girls entered prostitution for reasons such as liking the pimp, meeting someone important or becoming someone, being admired, or obtaining money and clothes. This suggests that the young prostitute strives, via prostitution, for close emotional involvement and as a means to raise self-esteem.

In a comparison study with 21 prostitutes and 21 working women, Polonsky (1974) found that both groups of women seemed to experience conflicts over issues of intimacy. However, this tended to be more severe for the prostitute group. The prostitute group had greater dependency needs and identity confusion than the non-prostitute group.

Janus (cited in Damude, 1977), in reporting to the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, stated that prostitutes are themselves victims. In his study of 22 ex-prostitutes who renounced the profession for a minimum of two years, he found that 18 of the 22 re-entered prostitution after five years. The prostitutes left the profession for reasons such as severe beatings, a chance for other employment or education, or some traumatic experience. None of the women were drug addicts. Janus concluded that prostitutes were drawn to the profession

by excitement, danger, and the game of beating the law. In other words, prostitutes are addicted to "the life".

In summary, the concept that prositution may be associated with an unresolved Oedipal complex was indicated by Abraham (1942), Agoston (1945), Rado (1956), Glover (1968), Caprio (1961) and Choisy (1960). It can also be concluded from the literature that prostitution appears to have a common thread of home lives lacking in affect, as supported by Parent-Duchatelet (1836/1970), Sanger (1860/1970), Kneeland (1913), Agoston (1945), Hollander (1964), Khaluf (1968), Jackman, O'Toole & Geis (1967), Greenwald (1970) and Gray (1973). This condition, according to Maslow, is necessary for an individual to have love deficit.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

I. Procedure and Design

Sample

Subjects. There were two groups of subjects, each containing 15 women. The prostitute group contained women who were either prostitutes now, or were prostitutes at one time in Edmonton, Alberta. The second group consisted of secretaries who worked in one of four offices in Edmonton, Alberta. The secretaries served as a baseline group for comparison with the prostitute group.

Procedure. To ensure privacy, data were collected from the two groups by arranging meetings with the respondent at her place of residence or in the writer's office. At this meeting, the Interview Schedule and the Edwards Preference Schedule were administered.

Subjects for the prostitute group were secured by one of four methods: writer's introduction to known prostitutes by detectives of the Edmonton City Morality Squad, writer's contact with prostitutes on the streets or in lounges, writer's introduction by a parole office to a woman who has worked with local prostitute, and writer's permission to interview prostitutes at the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institution or Belmont Correctional Center.

First, the writer made contact with the morality squad of the Edmonton City Police. Two vice detectives helped the writer gain awareness of "the strip" and lounges where prostitutes worked. Some initial contact was made through inroductions by these two detectives. Secondly, by

knowing where city prostitution activity was, as well as having some initial prostitute contacts, the writer made his own contacts on "the strip" and in the lounges. After spending three months on "the strip" and in the lounges during weekdays from 10 p.m.- 2 a.m., the writer was able to establish a good rapport with many prostitutes.

There were several clues which the writer used initially to select a prostitute from a group. In the lounges, the prostitutes generally sat alone or with another girl, and made periodic trips to the restroom or telephone. Sometimes she would receive telephone calls or messages at the lounge. The prostitute was also observed being contacted by men, who either accompanied her out of the lounge in a short period of time, or who left her after the initial meeting. If she did leave with a man, the prostitute returned to the lounge a short period later alone. After observing for several weeks, it was not necessary to use these clues, as the writer became more proficient at observing other characteristics. The prostitute would appear not to be looking for someone, and there would be no indication of anyone else sitting at her table. When eye contact was made, it was a casual, short term glance, as compared to the longer eye contact made by non-prostitutes. The business-like behavior of the prostitute became a tool by which the writer was able to identify the professional in a lounge.

After establishing that a particular woman was a prostitute, the writer made contact, asked if he could join her, offered a drink, and ordered one for himself. General discussion was initiated by the writer, who then proceeded to tell the prostitute about his research. Out of approximately thirty women contacted, ten agreed to participate without charging a fee, nine wanted a fee, and eleven refused any involvement.

Of the ten who agreed, two did not keep their appointments.

Thirdly, a parole officer introduced the writer to a woman who had contact with numerous local prostitutes. She contacted the prostitutes, got their cooperation for the research, and the writer arranged for individual meeting times. Three prostitutes were secured in this manner.

Finally, the writer went to the Alberta Solicitor General's Office, and received written permission to interview prostitutes who were inmates at the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institution and Belmont Corrections Center (Appendix B). These institutions asked their known prostitutes for participation in a research study, and four prostitutes consented.

A secretary at each of four offices within Edmonton secured other secretaries in her office for the non-prostitute group. After consenting to participate, the writer contacted the secretaries, and set up a meeting time. None of the secretaries refused to participate in the study.

Instruments

Interview Schedule. A semi-structured interview schedule (Appendix A) was designed by the writer to determine love-deficit and obtain background information for the prostitute and non-prostitute groups. The writer designed interview questions which he felt attended to the specific nature of the research, considering the writer's knowledge of Maslow's love deficit concept and prostitution literature. The interview questions were then submitted to a psychologist who has worked with prostitutes for many years, and who understood the purpose of the interview schedule. This expert gave his professional assessment on

each of four drafts of the interview schedule before the final interview schedule was adopted.

The techniques used in interviewing were as follows:

1. Conversation was started with a non-threatening, brief explanation of the purpose of the study, without stating the specific variables being explored. Assurance of confidentiality was expressed.
2. Non-threatening questions were pursued first, with items that were expected to incur the maximum cover-up and blockage being left to the later part of the session.
3. The interview was conducted in the respondent's residence or in the writer's office to assure privacy.
4. Interviews were tape recorded.
5. Questions were asked in numerical order. However, the non-prostitute group was not asked interview questions 41-53, 55, 56 and 60, and the prostitute group was not asked question 59.
6. When the response a subject gave was insufficient or inconsistent with other answers, additional information was requested, or a re-phrasing of the original question presented.
7. The interviewer did not become involved in social discussion during interview prior to the completion of data collection.
8. The interviewer practiced the interview schedule with non-subjects to gain a level of competence, thus enabling the actual interviews to proceed consistently.
9. The interviewer administered the interview to three prostitutes and the tapes were played to three experts for their professional judgement on acceptance of interview skills and information retrieved.

There were a number of indicators which the writer used to assess whether his subjects were telling the truth. A criterion commonly employed is that of plausibility. An objective assessment of plausibility is a function of one's knowledge of the phenomenon being described. The more one knows about a phenomenon, the less likely one is to rely upon personal biases, with the result being a more objective assessment. Accordingly, the writer had an awareness of other research conducted concerning prostitution.

Becker (1969) made a distinction between directed and volunteered statements, attributing greater content validity to volunteered statements. All subjects interviewed were volunteers.

Another indicator of content validity is the kind of rapport established after the interview between subject and interviewer which eventually lead to other subjects wanting to participate in the research. It would be unlikely for a subject to tell untruths during the interview and then encourage friends to participate. The subjects were consistent with their responses during an interview, and there was the consistency of responses from subject to subject, thus lending support to the assumption that the statements were valid.

Lastly, the interviews were tape recorded to limit interviewer bias, and also to check on consistency of responses.

Edwards Personal Preference Schedule. The Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, hereafter referred to as the EPPS, was used to determine whether there were any differences in manifest needs between the prostitute and non-prostitute groups. The EPPS is a widely-used instrument, and is designed to test the strength of 15 need variables: achievement (ach), autonomy (aut), affiliation (aff), intraception (int), succorance (suc), dominance (dom), abasement (aba), nurturance (nur), change (chg),

endurance (end), heterosexuality (het), and aggression (agg).

In the construction of the EPPS, a paired-comparison method was used with each of the fifteen needs being represented by nine items. The items for each need are paired with other items of other needs with similar social desirability rating. This process was carried out twice for each need, with two hundred and ten items being the result (Stricter, 1965). The fact that this design is used to control for social desirability is one of the merits of the instrument (Radcliffe, 1965).

It was found by Shaffer (1959) that as a result of matching, only two need scores have correlations of social desirability significantly above zero (around .32). However, social desirability effect may vary from group to group, and cannot be totally discounted (Bjerstedt, 1939). The EPPS is an ipsative scale which can have an effect on the absolute strength of the need. For example, a choice of one need alternative results in other need alternatives having a lower score. The fifteen personality variables that the EPPS purports to measure have their origin in a list of manifest needs presented by H.A. Murray. Since the EPPS measures needs, and the theoretical framework of this study was based on a need theory, additional credence was given to the use of the EPPS as an instrument. Radcliffe (1965) suggested that some of the most convincing findings lie in occupational and other demographic group differences. The EPPS was demonstrated as sensitive to group differences or differences in varied populations (Nauran, 1957; Krug, 1959; Heist, 1960; Bernhardt, 1960; Izard, 1960; Gynther, 1962; Gray, 1963; Walsh, 1969; Tanner, 1969).

Reliability. The test-retest reliability based on one-week interval separating two administrations to 89 students at the University of Washington was .74 - .87 (Edwards, 1959).

Validity. The product-moment correlations of the three scales of the Guilford-Martin Personnel Inventory and the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale with the EPPS needs were reported to be in the expected directions by Edwards (1959). However, these are low. Correlations significant at the .05 level for the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale were succorance and endurance, at .22 and -.22 respectively. For the three scales on the Guilford-Martin Personnel Inventory, correlations significant at the .05 level were: deference (.21), autonomy (-.29), endurance (.24) and aggression (-.37) for the Cooperativeness scale; deference (.33), order (.21), autonomy (.36), affiliation (.24), succorance (-.20), dominance (-.26), abasement (.33), nurturance (.28), endurance (.23), heterosexuality (-.22), and aggression (-.51) for the Agreeableness scale; succorance (-.39), and endurance (.31) for the Objectivity scale.

II. Operational Definitions

The following are the definitions of terms as they are used in this study.

Prostitute

A prostitute is defined as any female engaged in activities, for part or all of her livelihood, providing a form of sexual pleasure to the purchaser.

Secretary

Any female who is employed to do clerical work, keep files, or handle correspondence for a business.

Love-Deficit

A condition whereby an individual does not allow much individuality in an adult close personal relationship, has a love reaction which is

purposeful and experienced for reasons other than for itself, and most likely did not receive enough affection during childhood.

EPPS Needs

Personality or manifest need variables as defined by Edwards (1959), and as measured by the EPPS.

III. Research Questions

In this study, the writer designed the following research questions to determine love deficit, love need satisfaction, and manifest needs of the prostitute/non-prostitute groups.

Prostitute and Non-Prostitute Love-Deficit

Research Question 1. As children, did the prostitute/non-prostitute group perceive their love needs being gratified?

Research Question 2. In a close personal relationship, does the prostitute/non-prostitute group allow individuality?

Research Question 3. Are the characteristics of the love reaction for the prostitute/non-prostitute group mainly an end in themselves, undemanding of rewards, conducive to no purpose, and experienced just for itself?

Prostitution and Love Need Satisfaction

Research Question 4. Does the prostitute group enter or stay in the profession to satisfy needs for close personal relationships?

EPPS

Research Question 5. Are there any differences in manifest needs between the prostitute and non-prostitute group, as measured by the EPPS?

IV. Background Data

In the interview schedule, respondents were asked various questions about background data, in order to point out any differences between the prostitute and non-prostitute groups. The background data concerned age of respondent, residence prior to profession, educational/vocational training, employment experiences, extended family data, marital and family status, and use of illegal drugs. The prostitute group was also asked questions concerning prostitution, and the non-prostitute group was asked about their contact with prostitutes.

V. Analysis

Analysis of Results

In deciding whether or not the group responses to interview questions lend support or non-support to the research question, the following rating scale, based on percentage of respondents, was employed by the writer:

66% - 100% lends support

36% - 65% questionable support

0% - 35% does not support

Limitations of Study

There were three limitations of the study as it was conducted, involving generalizability and instrumentation.

The prostitute group for this research was secured in the Edmonton area and included only those subjects who agreed to participate. Therefore, the results are not generalizable to other populations.

The following two instrument limitations exist:

1) The interview schedule was not standardized and there has been no measure of reliability. Because of the manner in which the research was conducted, and the expert advice given on its structure, it is believed to be a valid assessment.

2) The EPPS validity is low, but in the expected direction. Its use in occupational differences is supported in the literature (Bernhardt, 1960; Izard, 1960; Krug, 1959).

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

I. Introduction

The data accumulated from the Interview Schedule and the EPPS are presented in this chapter in six sections dealing with background data, parent-child relationships, close personal relationships, love reaction characteristics, prostitution and love need satisfaction, and EPPS manifest needs. The specific research question dealing with each of these sections appears at the beginning of the section, followed by the findings of each interview question, and ending with a conclusion as to whether or not the research question was supported by the findings.

II. Background Data

Age of Respondents

Question 1. When were you born?

Findings. The prostitutes ranged in age from 19 to 56, and the secretaries ranged in age from 19 to 35. As shown in Table 1, 86% of the prostitutes and 93% of the secretaries were between 19 and 26 years of age.

Table 1

Age Distribution of Respondents

Age Group	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
19 - 20	3 (20)	3 (20)
21 - 22	3 (20)	3 (20)
23 - 24	2 (13)	3 (20)
25 - 26	5 (33)	5 (33)
27 +	2 (13)	1 (7)

[a]Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Place of Residence

Question 2. Where did you live most of the time before entering your profession?

Findings. It was found that 87% of the prostitutes and 80% of the secretaries were from larger metropolitan cities (400,000+). All of the prostitutes were from western Canada, whereas 66% of the secretaries were from western Canada, 30% from eastern Canada, and 14% from outside the country (Table 2).

Table 2

Place of Residence Prior to Entering Profession

Residence	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Large city, Western Canada	13 (87)	8 (53)
Small city, Western Canada	2 (13)	2 (13)
Large city, Eastern Canada	-	2 (13)
Small city, Eastern Canada	-	1 (7)
Large city, Eastern U.S.A.	-	1 (7)
Large city, Australia	-	1 (7)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Education or Vocational Training

Question 3. How many years of schooling do you have?

Findings. As shown in Table 3, 27% of the prostitutes and 100% of the secretaries received a minimum grade 12 education. Additional schooling was achieved by 20% of the prostitutes and 53% of the secretaries.

Table 3

Education Obtained by Respondents

Education Completed	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Grade 8	1 (7)	-
Grade 9	2 (13)	-
Grade 10	4 (27)	-
Grade 11	4 (27)	-
Grade 12	4 (27)	15 (100)
Additional Schooling	3 (20)	8 (53)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 4. Have you received any educational certificates?

Findings. It was found that 60% of the prostitutes and 100% of the secretaries received a diploma or certificate from school or vocational training. Of the two groups, 27% of the prostitutes and 100% of the secretaries received a high school diploma. As illustrated in Table 4, 40% of the prostitute group, and 87% of the secretary group received diplomas or certificates other than high school.

Table 4

Educational Diplomas or Certificates Obtained by Respondents

Diplomas or Certificates Obtained	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
None	6 (40)	- -
High School	4 (27)	15 (100)
Secretarial	2 (13)	11 (73)
Hair Styling	1 (7)	- -
Black Jack Dealing	1 (7)	- -
Modeling	1 (7)	- -
Truck Driving	1 (7)	- -
B.A.	- -	1 (7)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Employment Experiences

Question 7. What are some of the previous jobs you held before your present occupation?

Findings. As shown in Table 5, the prostitute group had 39 occupational experiences as compared to 10 for the secretary group.

Table 5

Occupations Previously Held by Respondents[a]

Work Experience	Prostitute Group No.	Secretary Group No.
Waitress	9	4
Stripper	1	-
Drug Pusher	3	-
Office Clerk	10	-
Unskilled Laborer	3	2
Hairdresser	2	-
Thief	1	-
Singer	1	-
Lifeguard	1	-
Sales Clerk	1	4
Truck Driver	1	-
Black Jack Dealer	1	-
Domestic Helper	2	-
Dietary Aide	1	-
Nurses Aide	1	-
Carwash Attendant	1	-
TOTAL	39	10

[a] Of the two groups, one prostitute and seven secretaries have no other work experience.

Extended Family Data

Question 5. What do (did) your parents do for a living?

Findings. Table 6.0 illustrates that the largest occupational

group was skilled labor (33%) for the prostitute's father and white collar worker (40%) for the secretary's father. As shown in Table 6.1, 67% of the prostitutes' mothers and 47% of the secretaries' mothers were homemakers. It was also found that 13% of the prostitutes' mothers, and 54% of the secretaries' mothers had occupations in the clerical or professional fields.

Table 6.0

Occupation of Respondent's Father

Occupation	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Skilled Laborer	5 (33)	1 (7)
White Collar Worker	2 (13)	6 (40)
Professional	2 (13)	3 (20)
Unskilled Laborer	1 (7)	-
Small Merchant	1 (7)	1 (7)
Police Officer	2 (13)	2 (13)
Farmer	1 (7)	2 (13)
Don't know	1 (7)	-

[a] Numbers is parenthesis indicate percentage.

Table 6.1

Occupation of Respondent's Mother

Occupation	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Homemaker	10 (67)	7 (47)
Waitress	2 (13)	-
Clerical Worker	2 (13)	4 (27)
Unskilled Laborer	1 (7)	-
Professional	-	4 (27)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 6. How many brothers and sisters are there in your family, and what do they do for a living?

Findings. The average number of siblings per family for both groups was 4.1 (Table 7.0). As shown in Table 7.1, 25% of the prostitutes' brothers were unemployed or in the unskilled labor force, as compared to 0% of the secretaries' brothers. Another finding was that 10% of the prostitutes' brothers and 37% of the secretaries' brothers were employed in professional fields. Table 7.2 illustrates that 11% of the prostitutes' sisters and 23% of the secretaries' sisters worked in the clerical field, as compared to 0% and 14% respectively, in the professional work force. It was also found that 11% of the prostitutes' sisters, and 0% of the secretaries' sisters were working as prostitutes, and 33% and 14% respectively, were housewives.

Table 7.0

Number of Siblings in Respondent's Family

No. of Siblings	Prostitute Group Frequency[a]	Secretary Group Frequency[b]
1	1	0
2	3	3
3	2	4
4	4	3
5	3	3
6	1	1
10+	1	1

[a] The prostitute group had a total of 62 siblings.

[b] The secretary group had a total of 61 siblings.

Table 7.1

Occupation of Respondent's Brother(s)

Occupation	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Student	6 (30)	7 (30)
White Collar Worker	4 (20)	4 (16)
Skilled Laborer	-	3 (13)
Unskilled Laborer	3 (15)	-
Professional	2 (10)	9 (37)
Small Merchant	3 (15)	1 (4)
Unemployed	2 (10)	-
TOTAL	20 (100)	24 (100)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Table 7.2

Occupation of Respondent's Sister(s)

Occupation	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Student	11 (41)	10 (45)
Homemaker	9 (33)	3 (14)
Clerical	3 (11)	5 (23)
Professional	-	3 (14)
Entertainment	-	1 (4)
Prostitute	3 (11)	-
Waitress	1 (4)	-
TOTAL	27 (100)	22 (100)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 10. What type of relationship do you think your parents had?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 8, 54% of the prostitute

group and 93% of the secretary group stated that their parents had at least a good relationship.

Table 8

Respondent's Evaluation of Parent's Marriage

Relationship Rating	Prostitute Group Frequency[a]	Secretary Group Frequency[a]
Very good	4 (27)	10 (66)
Good	4 (27)	4 (27)
Poor	7 (46)	1 (7)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 58. When did you first leave home?

Findings. It was found that 73% of the prostitute group and 0% of the secretary group left home between the ages of 14 and 16 (Table 9.0). As shown in Table 9.1, 60% of the prostitutes and 0% of the secretaries left home due to stated conflict with parents.

Table 9.0

Age Respondents Left Home

Age	Prostitute Group Frequency[a]	Secretary Group Frequency[a]
14	1 (7)	-
15	5 (33)	-
16	5 (33)	-
17	3 (20)	7 (47)
18	1 (7)	6 (40)
19	-	1 (7)
Still at home	-	1 (7)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Table 9.1

Reason(s) for Respondents Leaving Home

Response	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group[b] No.[a]
Completed schooling	4 (27)	7 (50)
Moved to attend post-secondary school	-	7 (50)
Conflict with parents	9 (60)	-
Got married	2 (13)	-

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

[b] One secretary still lives at home.

Question 11. How is your relationship with your parents at the present time?

Findings. It was reported that present relationships between mother-daughter and father-daughter was at least good for 54% and 42%, respectively, for the prostitute group, and 100% and 93%, respectively, for the secretary group (Table 10).

Table 10

Respondent's Evaluation of Present Relationship with Parents[a]

Relationship Rating	Prostitute Group Mother No.[b]	Prostitute Group Father No.[b]	Secretary Group Mother No.[b]	Secretary Group Father No.[b]
Very good	3 (23)	3 (25)	10 (71)	10 (67)
Good	4 (31)	2 (17)	4 (29)	4 (27)
Poor	6 (46)	7 (58)	-	1 (6)

[a] The mothers of two prostitutes and one secretary, and the fathers of three prostitutes are deceased.

[b] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 20. Do you have any family members that you confide in?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 11, 33% of the prostitutes could only confide in sister(s), or cousins because they also experienced drug and/or prostitution, whereas 60% of the secretaries could confide in brother(s) or sister(s) because they have always been close and understand each other. It was found that 53% of the prostitutes and 80% of the secretaries could confide in both parents or just mother because these family members were understanding.

Table 11

Family Members in whom Respondent can Confide[b]

Family Member	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Both parents	3 (20)	9 (60)
Mother	2 (13)	3 (20)
Sister(s)	4 (27)	3 (20)
Brother(s)	-	6 (40)
Cousin	1 (7)	-

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

[b] Five prostitutes have no family members they can confide in because they have been ostracized due to drugs and prostitution.

Marital and Family Status

Question 8. Prior to entering your present profession, have you ever been married? Are you presently married? How many marriages have you had and what do (did) your husband(s) do for a living?

Findings. As shown in Table 12.0, 47% of each group were either never married, or married once. It was found that 75% of the prostitute group and 14% of the secretary group have been divorced. As

illustrated in Table 12.1, husbands of 34% of the prostitute group and 0% of the secretary group were unemployed. The husbands of 33% of the prostitute group and 71% of the secretary group worked in skilled labor, white collar, or professional occupations.

Table 12.0

Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status	Prostitute Group Frequency[a]	Secretary Group Frequency[a]
Never married	7 (47)	7 (47)
Married once	7 (47)	7 (47)
Married twice	1 (7)	-
Divorced	6 (75)	1 (14)
Currently married	3 (20)	6 (40)
Married before prostitution	4 (27)	-

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Table 12.1

Occupation of Respondent's Husband(s)

Occupation	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Unemployed	3 (34)	-
Skilled Laborer	2 (22)	1 (13)
Unskilled Laborer	1 (11)	-
White Collar Worker	1 (11)	2 (29)
Professional	-	2 (29)
Student	1 (11)	2 (29)
Pimp	1 (11)	-
TOTAL	9 (100)	7 (100)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 9. Do you have any children?

Findings. It was found that 93% of the secretary group and 33% of the prostitute group had no children (Table 13.0), with 0% of the secretaries and 78% of the prostitutes giving birth to the first child between the ages of 16 and 19 (Table 13.1).

Table 13.0

Number of Children of Respondents

No. of Children	Prostitute Group Frequency[a]	Secretary Group Frequency[a]
0	5 (33)	14 (93)
1	8 (53)	1 (7)
2	2 (14)	-

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Table 13.1

Age of Respondent at Time of First Birth

Age	Prostitute Group Frequency[a]
16	1 (11)
17	2 (22)
18	3 (34)
19	1 (11)
21[b]	1 (11)
31	1 (11)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

[b] One secretary had a child at this age.

Prostitution Data

Question 41. When did you first become a prostitute?

Findings. It was found that 87% of the prostitutes became

prostitutes while teenagers, with 40% becoming prostitutes between the ages of 13 and 16 (Table 14).

Table 14

Age Respondent Entered Prostitution

Age	No.[a]
13	1 (7)
14	1 (7)
15	2 (13)
16	2 (13)
17	2 (13)
18	2 (13)
19	3 (20)
20	0 -
21	1 (7)
21+	1 (7)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 53. How much money do (did) you turn per trick?

Findings. It was found that all of the prostitutes had a sliding fee scale which was dependent upon whether they worked in a lounge or on the street, geographic location of the lounge or street, and the type of service provided. The reason given for variation of fee due to location was that it took more time to turn a "trick" in a lounge as compared to the street. As shown in Table 15, 27% of the prostitutes had a fee range per trick of $25-$50, and 73% has a fee range of $50 and up.

Table 15

Fee Range Per Prostitute's Trick

Fee Range[a]	Frequency[b]
$25 - 50	4 (27)
$50 -100	3 (20)
$50 -250	4 (27)
$100-400	4 (27)

[a] This range represents the lower and upper limit charged by a prostitute for sexual favors.

[b] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 56. Are you able to save money as a prostitute?

Findings. As shown in Table 16, 93% of the prostitutes were not able to save money due to drug expenses (80%) or giving money to a pimp (13%).

Table 16

Reason for Saving or not Saving Money

"Saving" Response	No.[a]
I am saving for a ranch	1 (7)
"Not Saving" Response	**No.[a]**
It is spent on drugs	12 (80)
My pimp gets the money	2 (13)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 51. As a prostitute, have you been offered any other opportunities for employment?

Findings. It was found that 67% of the prostitutes were offered other types of employment such as clerical or housekeeping jobs

by their trick, with all job prospects requiring sexual favors (Table 17).

Table 17

Other Employment Opportunities Offered to Prostitutes

Response	No.
Employment not requiring sexual favors	- -
Employment requiring sexual favors	10 (67)
No offers for employment	5 (33)

Question 54. Do you think prostitution should be legalized?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 18, 87% of the prostitutes and 93% of the secretaries felt that prostitution should be legalized.

Table 18

Respondent's Opinion on Legalization of Prostitution

"Yes" Category Responses	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
There is nothing wrong with it.	4 (27)	2 (13)
It will always be here.	2 (13)	5 (33)
It will cut down on sexual assaults.	3 (20)	7 (47)
It helps marriages.	2 (13)	- -
It is a social service.	1 (7)	- -
It will cut down on pimps.	1 (7)	- -
"No" Category Responses		
The government would get the money	2 (13)	- -
It is wrong to do.	- -	1 (7)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Illegal Drug Use

Question 58. Have you used illegal drugs?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 19, all of the prostitutes and secretaries have used illegal drugs which can cause psychic dependence, with 87% of the prostitutes and 0% of the secretaries having used illegal drugs which can cause both psychic and physical dependence.

Table 19

Illegal Drug Use by Respondents

Drug Use	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Drugs causing psychic dependence only	2 (13)	15 (100)
Drugs causing psychic and physical dependence[b]	13 (87)	-

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

[b] Psychic dependence is defined as continued use of a drug to obtain pleasure or avoid discomfort, and physical dependence is defined as an altered physiologic state brought about through repeated ingestion of a drug.

Secretary Contact with Prostitutes

Question 59. Do you know any prostitutes?

Findings. None of the secretaries knew or had contact with known prostitutes.

Conclusions. The age and place of residence of both groups were similar. Both groups originally came from large metropolitan cities. The non-prostitute group had more vocational or educational training than the prostitute group. In regards to employment, the prostitute group had a larger variety and frequency of working experiences. The family size in both groups was similar, with the non-prostitute group perceiving a better

relationship with family than the prostitute group. Occupations of mothers who were working, brothers, and sisters, of the non-prostitute group required more vocational or educational training. Both groups had the same number of respondents who were married once or never married, but there were more divorces within the prostitute group. The non-prostitute group perceived a better marital relationship than the prostitute group. The prostitute group had a greater number of children, and had them at an earlier age. The occupations of non-prostitute group's husbands required more education. The majority of the prostitute group entered prostitution in their teenage years. The prostitute group had a sliding fee scale, dependent upon geographic location, favor, as well as whether the trick was picked up in a lounge or on the street. The prostitute group had been offered other forms of employment by tricks, but sexual favors were expected with the job. The prostitute group was unable to save money, mainly due to expensive drug habits. Both groups have used illegal drugs which can cause psychic dependence, but most of the prostitute group used drugs which can cause both psychic and physical dependency. Both groups favor legalization of prostitution. The non-prostitute group has had no contact with known prostitutes.

III. Parent-Child Relationships

Research Question 1

As children, did the prostitute/non-prostitute group perceive their love needs as being gratified?

Interview Questions. The following questions were asked of each group to determine the group support for Research Question 1. The findings are presented collectively in Tables 20 and 21.

Question 12. Do you think your father was genuinely interested in your activities when you were a child?

Question 13. Did your father make you feel like you were important when you were a child?

Question 14. As a child, when you were scared or upset, did your father try to help you?

Question 15. Did your father make it easy for you to confide in him when you were a child?

Question 16. Did your father say nice things about you when you were a child?

Question 17. Did your father show affection when you were a child?

Question 35. Do you think your mother was genuinely interested in your activities when you were a child?

Question 36. Did your mother make you feel like you were important when you were a child?

Question 37. As a child, when you were scared or upset, did your mother try and help you?

Question 38. Did your mother make it easy for you to confide in her when you were a child?

Question 39. Did your mother say nice things about you when you were a child?

Question 40. Did your mother show affection when you were a child?

Findings. As shown in Table 20, more secretaries had a positive father-daughter relationship as children than did the prostitutes. It was also found that more secretaries had a positive mother-daughter

relationship as children than did the prostitutes (Table 21). The greatest discrepancy of responses between groups were related to questions 35, 36, and 38.

Conclusion. Responses for questions 13-17 and 35-40 of the interview schedule indicated that the prostitute group did not perceive their love needs as being gratified as children, while the non-prostitute group did perceive their earlier love needs as being gratified.

Table 20

Respondent's Perception of Specific Father-Daughter Relationships

Category of Responses for Interview Questions	Prostitute Group		Secretary Group	
	Yes Response[a]	No Response[a]	Yes Response[a]	No Response[a]
Respondent perceived father as sharing interest in her activities (Question 12)	7 (47)	8 (53)	10 (67)	5 (33)
Respondent perceived father as making her feel important (Question 13)	6 (40)	9 (60)	13 (87)	2 (13)
Respondent perceived father as attempting to help when scared or upset (Question 14)[b]	4 (27)	9 (60)	11 (73)	4 (27)
Respondent perceived father as being an easy person to confide in (Question 15)	4 (27)	11 (73)	7 (47)	8 (53)
Respondent perceived father as saying nice things about her (Question 16)	10 (67)	4 (27)	11 (73)	4 (27)
Respondent perceived father as being affectionate to her (Question 17)	7 (47)	8 (53)	14 (93)	1 (7)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

[b] Two of the prostitutes could not remember the answer to this question.

Table 21

Respondent's Perception of Specific Mother-Daughter Relationships

Category of Responses for Interview Questions	Prostitute Group		Secretary Group	
	Yes Response[a]	No Response[a]	Yes Response[a]	No Response[a]
Respondent perceived mother as sharing interest in respondent's activities (Question 35)	9 (60)	6 (40)	14 (93)	1 (7)
Respondent perceived mother as making respondent feel important (Question 36)	9 (60)	6 (40)	14 (93)	1 (7)
Respondent perceived mother as attempting to help when respondent was scared or upset (Question 38)[b]	12 (80)	1 (7)	15 (100)	- -
Respondent perceived mother as being an easy person to confide in (Question 38)[c]	5 (33)	9 (60)	14 (93)	1 (7)
Respondent perceived mother as saying nice things about respondent (Question 39)[d]	10 (67)	3 (20)	13 (87)	1 (7)
Respondent perceived mother as being affectionate to respondent (Question 40)	14 (93)	1 (7)	15 (100)	- -

[a] Numbers in paranthesis indicate percentage.

[b] Two prostitutes could not remember.

[c] One prostitute could not remember.

[d] Two prostitutes and one secretary could not remember.

IV. Close Personal Relationships

Research Question 2

In a close personal relationship, does the prostitute/non-prostitute group allow individuality?

Question 18. In a close personal relationship, is it necessary to agree upon almost everything?

Findings. It was found that 80% of the prostitutes and 87% of the secretaries believed that it is not necessary to agree on everything in a close personal relationship, with 73% of the prostitutes and 87% of the secretaries giving importance of individuality as the reason. (Table 22).

Table 22

Necessity of Issue Agreement in Close Personal Relationships

	Prostitute Group	Secretary Group
"No" Category Responses	No.[a]	No.[a]
People are different	11 (73)	13 (87)
I like conflict	1 (7)	-
"Yes" Category Responses		
It avoids conflict	2 (13)	1 (7)
It helps to be able to enjoy things together	-	1 (7)
He must agree with me	1 (7)	-

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 19. What type of things, if any, does one have to do in order to keep close friends?

Findings. As shown in Table 23, 67% of the prostitutes, and 60% of the secretaries stated that honesty, loyalty and trust were the most

important characteristics in maintaining a close personal relationship.

Table 23

Characteristics Needed to Keep Close Friends

Responses	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Honesty, loyalty, trust	10 (67)	9 (60)
Consideration, openness	3 (20)	4 (27)
Being there when needed	1 (7)	1 (7)
Having common interests	- -	1 (7)
Sticking to your own values	1 (7)	- -

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 21. How important is trust in a close personal relationship?

Findings. It was found that all of the respondents believed that trust was the core of a close personal relationship.

Question 22. Is it important for one to be themselves in a close personal relationship?

Findings. It was found that all of the respondents believed that one had to be themselves in a close personal relationship in order for a close relationship to exist.

Question 23. Can you talk about yourself openly in a close personal relationship?

Findings. As shown in Table 24, 80% of the prostitutes and 100% of the secretaries felt that they were open in a close personal relationship. However, the reasons given for being open were different. It was stressed by 33% of the prostitutes and 87% of the secretaries that it is necessary to be open in order to establish and maintain close personal relationships. The remaining 13% of the secretaries could talk openly, but felt not all

personal thoughts should be discussed. Another 27% of the prostitute group stated that they did not have to be defensive and that if you trust, you do not have to play a role. The remaining 20% of the prostitutes stated that they found it easy to talk about themselves and that they had no regrets about their lives.

Table 24

Respondent's Reasons for Being Open in a Close Personal Relationship

	Prostitute Group	Secretary Group
Positive Responses	No.[a]	No.[a]
It is necessary	5 (33)	13 (87)
You don't have to be defensive	4 (27)	- -
It is easy to be open	3 (20)	- -
You still should keep some personal things to yourself	- -	2 (13)
Negative Responses		
I like to keep my inner thoughts private	1 (7)	- -
I have learned to be this way	1 (7)	- -
I have been hurt the other way	1 (7)	- -

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 24. What is the most important thing in keeping a close personal relationship together?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 25, trust and honesty comprised 74% and 66% of the prositute and secretary group responses, respectively.

Table 25

Characteristics Required to Maintain Close Personal Relationships

Responses	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Trust	10 (67)	5 (33)
Loyalty	1 (7)	- -
Honesty	1 (7)	5 (33)
Sharing	1 (7)	- -
Common interests	- -	1 (7)
Understanding	2 (13)	4 (27)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 25. What qualities do you have that would make you a good person to have a close personal relationship with?

Findings. As shown in Table 26, 47% of each group listed honest and trustworthy as self-assessed desirable qualities, and another 27% of the prostitute group and 20% of the secretary group listed being easy going as a good trait for a close personal relationship.

Table 26

Self-Assessed Qualities

Responses	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Honest, trustworthy	7 (47)	7 (47)
Understanding	1 (7)	4 (27)
Easy Going	4 (27)	3 (20)
Affectionate	2 (13)	- -
Faithful	- -	1 (7)
None	1 (7)	- -

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 26. In a close personal relationship, do you feel that the other person will break the relationship if you do not do what they want?

Findings. It was found that 80% of the prostitutes and 93% of the secretaries believed that it was not necessary to agree upon almost everything in order to maintain a close personal relationship (Table 27).

Table 27

Importance of Complete Agreement in Close Personal Relationship

	Prostitute Group	Secretary Group
Why it isn't necessary	No.[a]	No.[a]
Because he should accept my differences	6 (40)	13 (87)
Because both should compromise	4 (27)	1 (7)
Because I was shown it wasn't needed	2 (13)	- -
Because you'd be taken advantage of	1 (7)	- -
Because I do what I want to do	- -	1 (7)
Why it is necessary		
Because I experienced it	2 (13)	- -

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 27. Do you presently have any close personal relationships?

Findings. All respondents except one prostitute presently have a close personal relationship. It was found that 57% of the prostitutes and 80% of the secretaries who have a close personal relationship gave statements which expressed individuality as the reason for enjoying the present close personal relationship (Table 28).

Table 28

Reason for Enjoying Present Close Personal Relationship[a]

Individuality Responses	Prostitute Group No.[b]	Secretary Group No.[b]
Able to be myself	3 (21)	12 (80)
Able to trust and be open	5 (36)	- -
Non-individuality Responses		
Security	5 (36)	3 (20)
Excitement in some unknown areas	1 (7)	- -

[a] One prostitute does not have a present close personal relationship.

[b] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Conclusion. Responses for questions 18, 19, and 21-26 of the interview schedule all support individuality in a close personal relationship for both the prostitute/non-prostitute groups. The responses for question 27 support individuality for the secretary group but was questionable for the prostitute group.

V. Love Reaction Characteristics

Research Question 3

Are the characteristics of the love reaction for prostitute/non-prostitute group mainly an end in themselves, undemanding of rewards, conducive to no purposes, and experienced just for itself?

Question 28. How important is sex in a love relationship?

Findings. Sex was an important element for 60% of the prostitutes and 27% of the secretaries (Table 29).

Table 29

Importance of Sex in a Love Relationship

	Prostitute Group	Secretary Group
Positive Responses	No.[a]	No.[a]
Very important-otherwise love relationship would dissolve	9 (60)	4 (27)
Important-but emotional bond is more important	3 (20)	5 (33)
Important-because reinforces other emotional feelings	- -	2 (13)
Negative Responses		
It is not important to me	- -	2 (13)
It has nothing to do with a love relationship	3 (20)	- -

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 29. How important is money in a love relationship?

Findings. It was found that 80% of the prostitutes and 73% of the secretaries felt that money was not a conditional element of a love relationship (Table 30).

Table 30

Importance of Money in a Love Relationship

Positive Responses	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Very important-conflict on money could dissolve a relationship	2 (13)	4 (27)
Very important-I love money	1 (7)	- -
Important-you need a certain amount to live in society	4 (27)	8 (53)
Negative Responses		
It has nothing to do with a love relationship	8 (53)	3 (20)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 30. In a love relationship, what would this person have to do to keep you happy?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 31, 27% of the prostitutes and 80% of the secretaries reported non-selfish responses.

Table 31

Requirements for Happiness in a Love Relationship

	Prostitute Group	Secretary Group
Unselfish Conditional Responses	No.[a]	No.[a]
Be honest	4 (27)	4 (27)
Treat me as an individual	- -	4 (27)
Be themselves and be there when needed	- -	3 (20)
Trust me and be there when needed	- -	1 (7)
Selfish Conditional Responses		
Pay attention and show affection	6 (40)	1 (7)
Pay attention and give me independence	1 (7)	1 (7)
Pay constant attention	2 (13)	- -
Be kind, stable and physically strong	- -	1 (7)
Give me sex and money	1 (7)	- -
Disagree with me	1 (7)	- -

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 31. Do you presently have any lovers? If so, what do you like about that person(s)?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 32, 73% of the prostitutes and 93% of the secretaries have a present love relationship. Of these relationships, 64% of the responses from each group indicated selfish characteristics as reasons for liking the person.

Table 32

Favorite Characteristics of Loved One[a]

	Prostitute Group	Secretary Group
Unselfish Responses	No.[b]	No.[b]
Allows me to be myself	2 (18)	5 (36)
Trustworthy	1 (9)	- -
Doesn't use me	1 (9)	- -
Selfish Responses		
He does things for me	- -	7 (50)
Doesn't allow me to feel sorry for myself	2 (18)	- -
I don't know him, he is unpredictable	1 (9)	- -
Social status	- -	1 (7)
Takes what he wants in life	- -	1 (7)
Makes me feel safe	1 (9)	- -
Musical	1 (9)	- -
Good in bed	1 (9)	- -
He does dangerous and crazy things	1 (9)	- -

[a] One secretary (7%) and four prostitutes (27%) do not have a love relationship at present.

[b] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 32. Is it important that the person you are in love with has social status?

Findings. It was found that 7% of the prostitute group and 40% of the secretary group felt that social status was important. One prostitute had a selfish purpose for not wanting him to have social status (Table 33).

Table 33

Importance of Social Status of Loved One

	Prostitute Group	Secretary Group
Positive Responses	No.[a]	No.[a]
It makes me feel good	1 (7)	5 (33)
I like people to look up to him	- -	1 (7)
Negative Responses		
What he is as a person is the important point	7 (47)	5 (33)
Social status is not important to me	6 (40)	3 (20)
I don't want to share him with others	1 (7)	- -
Those who have social status are creeps	- -	1 (7)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 33. In a love relationship, is it important that the person buy you gifts?

Findings. It was found that receiving gifts was not important for 93% of the prositute group and 67% of the secretary group (Table 34).

Table 34

Importance of Receiving Gifts from Loved One

Positive Responses	Prostitute Group No.[a]	Secretary Group No.[a]
Shows that they are thinking of you	1 (7)	5 (33)
Negative Responses		
Not necessary, but it is nice once in a while	6 (40)	3 (20)
Love him for what he is, not what he can give me	5 (33)	- -
Would feel he is trying to buy me	2 (13)	- -
Just being there is a gift	1 (7)	- -
Does not show how you feel about somebody	- -	4 (27)
Does not mean anything to me	- -	3 (20)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 34. What do you get out of a love relationship?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 35, 93% of each group got a feeling of being needed and secure from a love relationship.

Table 35

Benefits Received from Love Relationship[a]

Purposeful Experience Responses	Prostitute Group No.[b]	Secretary Group No.[b]
Feeling of being needed	5 (36)	2 (14)
Feeling secure	4 (29)	5 (36)
Feeling needed and secure	4 (29)	6 (43)
Non-Purposeful Experience Responses		
Feeling happy	1 (7)	- -
Being Ourselves	- -	1 (7)

[a] One prostitute and one secretary never had a love relationship.

[b] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Conclusion. The responses to three questions from each group indicate unselfish reasons for enjoying a love relationship, two from the prostitute group indicate questionable reasons, and two from the prostitute group, and one from the non-prostitute group indicate selfish reasons. Responses to questions 29, 32, and 33 indicate that the prostitute group said that they experienced the love reaction for unselfish reasons. Responses to questions 28 and 31 indicate questionable reasons, and responses to questions 30 and 34 indicate selfish reasons for enjoying a love relationship. For the non-prostitute group, responses to questions 28 - 30 indicate unselfish reasons, to questions 31-33 indicate questionable reasons, and responses to questions 30 and 34 indicate selfish reasons for enjoying a love relationship.

VI. Prostitution and Love Need Satisfaction

Research Question 4

Does the prostitute group enter or stay in the profession to satisfy needs for close personal relationships?

Question 42. When did you first think of becoming a prostitute? What did you think it was like? Is it what you thought it was?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 36.0, the two major reasons given for entering prostitution were to support a drug habit (47%) or to lead a glamorous life (27%). A variety of responses were given as to what the prostitutes thought about their profession before and after entering prostitution (Table 36.1). It was found that 53% of the prostitutes viewed prostitution as being dangerous before entering prostitution, and 53% gave this response after being in the profession. Before entering prostitution, 40% felt it would be degrading, but 13% felt it actually was degrading after working in the profession.

Table 36.0

Reason for First Entering Prostitution

Response	No.[a]
Support a drug habit	7 (47)
Lead a glamorous life	4 (27)
Convinced by someone in the life	2 (13)
Make money	1 (7)
Get lesser penal sentence than stealing	1 (7)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Table 36.1

Perception Before and After Entering Prostitution

Response	Before[a]	After[a]
Dangerous	8 (53)	3 (20)
Degrading	6 (40)	2 (13)
Somewhat dangerous	- -	5 (33)
Glamorous	3 (20)	1 (7)
Exciting	3 (20)	3 (20)
Easy way to make a living	1 (7)	- -
Tough life	- -	3 (20)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 43. What are the advantages of being a prostitute?

Question 44. What are the disadvantages of being a prostitute?

Findings. There were four advantages stated; with money being the major advantage for 67% of the prostitutes. Two of the advantage responses were people-oriented, and comprised 47% of the responses. There were six disadvantages given, with possibility of physical danger being the major disadvantage for 60% of the group. The prostitutes had a greater frequency of disadvantage responses as compared to advantage responses.

Table 37

Advantages and Disadvantages of Being a Prostitute

Advantage Responses	No.[a]
Money	10 (67)
Meeting interesting people	4 (27)
Learning about people	3 (20)
Working your own hours	2 (13)
None	2 (13)
Disadvantage Responses	
Possibility of physical danger	9 (60)
Police harrassment	6 (40)

. . . Table 37

Disadvantage Responses	No.[a]
Possibility of contacting venereal disease	5 (33)
Becoming emotionally cold towards people	4 (27)
Being prejudiced against due to profession	2 (13)
Personally degrading	2 (13)
None	1 (7)

Question 45. If a trick wants to have sex with you, what does that mean in terms of his feeling towards you?

Findings. It was found that 87% of the prostitutes felt that they were viewed as sexual objects by their tricks (Table 38).

Table 38

Prostitute's Perception of Trick's Feelings Towards Her

Category Response	No.[a]
Sexual Object	13 (87)
Attractive Person	2 (13)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 46. Do (did) you have repeating tricks?

Findings. All of the prostitutes had repeating tricks and preferred them. As shown in Table 39, there were four responses, with 53% preferring repeating tricks because they felt more safe, and 33% preferring them because they developed a personal relationship with the trick.

Table 39

Advantages of Having Steady Tricks[a]

Perceived Advantages	No.[b]
More safe from physical danger	8 (53)
Got to know them as a person	5 (33)
Dependable money	4 (27)
They won't bust you	1 (7)

[a] All 15 prostitutes had steady tricks and preferred them.

[b] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 47. Would you prefer to work for a pimp or on your own?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 40, all prostitutes preferred working on their own, with 93% stating loss of money to the pimp as a major disadvantage of working for one.

Table 40

Disadvantages of Working for a Pimp[a]

Disadvantages	No.[b]
The pimp gets the money	14 (93)
I have had bad experiences with pimps	4 (27)

[a] All prostitutes could find no advantage for themselves in working for a pimp.

[b] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 48. In general, how would you evaluate your life before starting prostitution?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 41, the major response given by 40% of the group was that they were mixed up and into drugs before entering prostitution, and another 20% felt that their lives were affect-deprived.

Table 41

Prostitute's Perception of Her Life Before Entering Prostitution

Response	No.[a]
Mixed up - I was on drugs	6 (40)
Dull - It was not exciting enough	2 (13)
Average - I was stealing and had enough money	1 (7)
Average - My parents supplied material things but no emotional things	1 (7)
Lonely - I did not have anyone	2 (13)
Good - I had a good home life	3 (20)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 49. In general, how would you evaluate your life, after being active in prostitution?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 42, 60% of the prostitutes felt their lives were either good or exciting, after being in prostitution, with 13% of the respondents giving this reason because they were able to learn a lot about people.

Table 42

Prostitute's Current Perception of Her Life

Response	No.[a]
Exciting - Something always happens	6 (40)
Good - I am learning about people	2 (13)
Great - I have all the money I want	1 (7)
Very Bad - I have problems with drugs or jail	3 (20)
Same as before - I am still mixed up	3 (20)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 50. How would you describe the ideal prostitute?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 43, there were five responses, the major one given by 33% of the prostitutes was that the ideal prostitute

should be money hungry and emotionally cold. Another 27% felt that the ideal prostitute is a person who is considerate to her tricks and helps them.

Table 43

Prostitutes' Perception of the Ideal Prostitute

Response	No.[a]
Is cold, but doesn't appear that way, and is money hungry	5 (33)
Works hard and invests money	4 (27)
Will not cut prices or talk to cops	1 (7)
Believes what she is doing is right	1 (7)
Considerate to her tricks and helps them	4 (27)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 52. What three factors in your life, in your opinion, were important in leading to your profession?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 44, the major response given by 60% of the group for entering prostitution was to support a drug habit. Loneliness was reported as a motivating factor by only 20% of the respondents.

Table 44

Reasons for Entering Prostitution

Category Response	No.[b]
Drugs	9 (60)
Excitement	7 (47)
Money	5 (33)
Loneliness	3 (20)
Convinced by sister	2 (13)
Pleasure from sex	1 (7)
Just a job	2 (13)
Immaturity	1 (7)
Impulse	3 (20)

[a] Three responses were not always given

[b] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 55. What are the advantages of having a pimp, if any?

Findings. As illustrated in Table 45, 67% of the group could find no advantage to having a pimp, but of those who did, 20% stated an advantage of protection or security.

Table 45

Advantages of Working for a Pimp

Responses	No.[a]
Protection	2 (13)
Makes me work harder	1 (7)
Security	1 (7)
Bails me out of jail	1 (7)
None	10 (67)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Question 60. If you had it to do all over again, would you become a prostitute?

Findings. It was found that 60% of the sample would still be a prostitute if they had the chance to do it all over again. As illustrated in Table 46, 20% would stay in the profession because they have learned a lot about people.

Table 46

Respondents Reasons for Staying in or Leaving Prostitution

Reason for Staying in Prostitution	No.[a]
I like the excitement	3 (20)
I learn a lot about people	3 (20)
It's easy money	3 (20)
Reason for Leaving Prostitution	
I found that I become emotionally cold	4 (27)
I don't feel good about myself	1 (7)
I never wanted to be in it	1 (7)

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Conclusion. The responses to questions 42, 43, 50, 52, 55, and 60 indicate that the prostitute group did not enter or stay in the profession to satisfy needs for close personal relationships. The response to question 44 was questionable.

VII. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule

Research Question 5

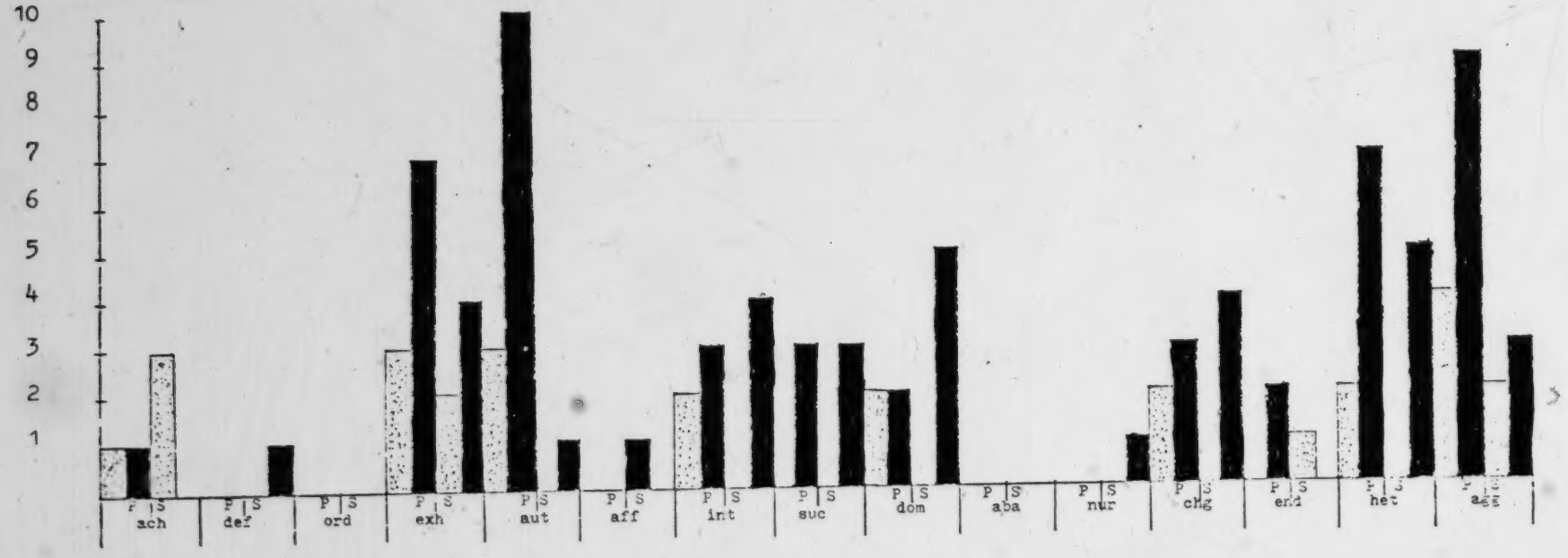
Are there any differences in needs between the prostitute and non-prostitute group, as measured by the EPPS?

Findings. As illustrated in Figure 1, the prostitute group had a higher need than the non-prostitute group for exhibition, autonomy, heterosexuality, and aggression, with at least 60% or more of the prostitute group (9 respondents or more) having high and very high scores in these needs. In regards to deference, order, affiliation, and abasement, the prostitute group scored lower than the non-prostitute group, with at least 47% of the prostitute group (7 respondents or more) obtaining low and very low scores in these needs. The distribution of low, very low, high, and very high scores for all other needs were similar between the two groups.

The percentile score is a measure of the score's relative position to the distribution of scores for the normative group. The low, very low, high, very high need percentile scores were defined in the EPPS manual, and the ranges are included in Figures 1 and 2.

Conclusion. It was concluded that there were differences between groups in eight out of fifteen needs as measured by the EPPS. The prostitute group had a higher need for autonomy, exhibition, heterosexuality, and aggression, and a lower need for deference, order, affiliation, and abasement than the non-prostitute group.

Figure 1: Number of Respondents in Prostitute/Non-Prostitute Group Having High, Very High EPPS Need Scores.



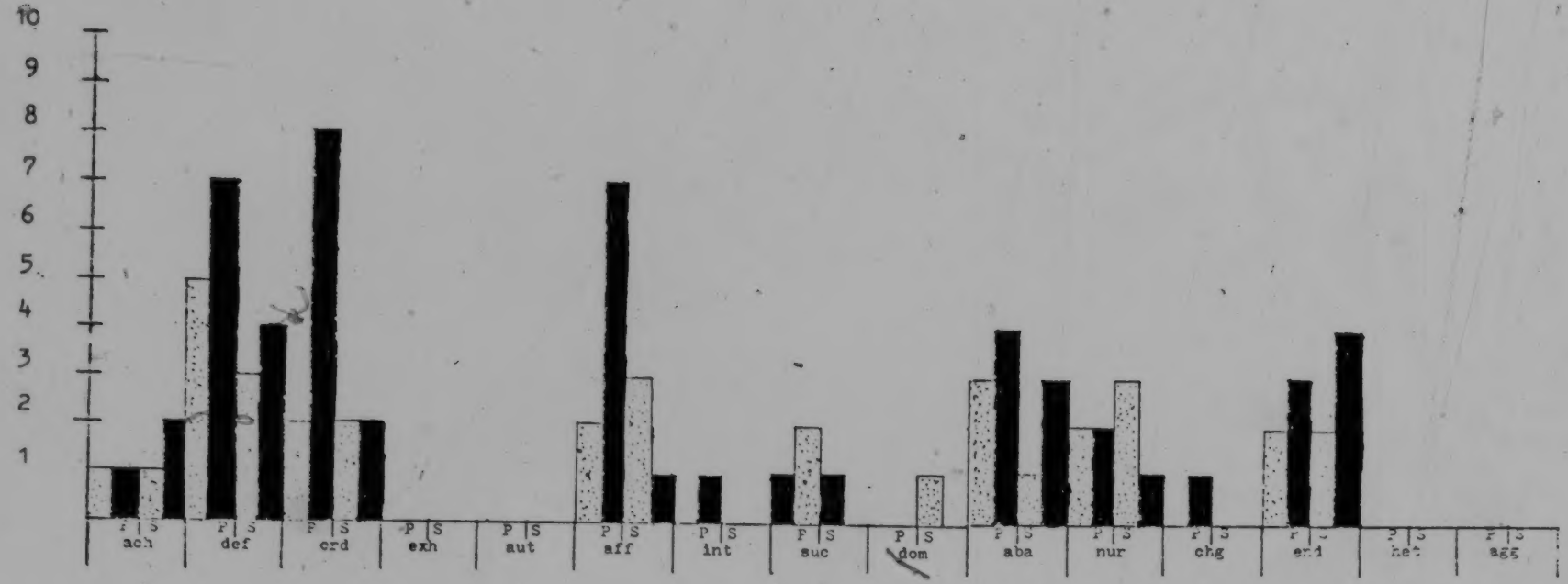
P Prostitute Group

S Non-Prostitute Group

Very High (97 and above)

High (85 - 96)

Figure 2: Number of Respondents in Prostitute/Non-Prostitute Group Having Low, Very Low EPPS Need Scores.



CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Discussion

In the City of Edmonton, two groups, a prostitute group and non-prostitute group, were identified for this study. The two groups were administered an interview schedule and the EPPS. The findings were that the prostitute group perceived their relationships with their parents as poor, and love needs not being gratified as children, while the non-prostitute group perceived a good relationship with their parents and love needs being gratified as children. Both groups allowed for individuality in a personal relationship and did not experience their present love relationship for its own sake. The data also demonstrated that the prostitute group did not enter or stay in prostitution for reasons of love deficit. Eight of the fifteen needs were different between groups, as measured by the EPPS.

The objectives of this study were to investigate whether female prostitutes had more love deficit than non-prostitutes, if heterosexual prostitution was an attempt to satisfy a love deficit, and if there were any differences of needs between the prostitute and non-prostitute group as measured by the EPPS.

The findings indicated that the prostitute group had love deficit, but that it was questionable for the non-prostitute group. It was found that the prostitute group was not in prostitution to satisfy love deficit. In regards to the EPPS, the prostitute group scored higher for exhibition, autonomy, heterosexuality, and aggression needs, and lower for order, deference, affiliation and abasement needs.

Love Deficit

The three basic characteristics of a person who has love deficit

include not receiving enough affection as a child, not allowing for much individuality in a close relationship, and experiencing a love reaction for some purpose rather than for itself. When these three characteristics were compared for both groups, there was a difference between the prostitute group and non-prostitute group in two of these three characteristics.

Parent-Child Relationships. It was found that the prostitute group did not perceive their love needs being gratified as children, whereas the non-prostitute group did. Due to poor family relationships, and lack of love needs being gratified, many of the women in the prostitute group left home at an early age, started using drugs, and felt mixed up. Some typical statements by the women in the prostitute group were:

> Well, like our family was never close, you know, because from the time I was ten years old I was in foster homes. I really didn't know them as parents, just as my mother and father type of thing... I started doing drugs when I was ten years old. It's (life) just crummy, it was a really lousy life.

> From what I understand of their relationship, it was short and violent. I was only a couple of years old when they separated. My stepfather and mother should have never gotten married. He would go out with somebody to hurt her feelings and she would do the same. I thought it was sadistic...Any show of affection is not the way of our family... When I was fifteen, I left home and I was starting to use drugs heavily....I was seventeen, sick and had to go out and work (prositute). That is about it.

The life style expressed by these women emphasized home lives lacking in affection, and in a state of continual conflict. The lack of

affectional feelings in the home environment and continual state of conflict does not give a child a stable, caring, loving home life which Maslow (1970) deemed important for love and belongingness need fulfillment.

The psychoanalytic literature on prostitution lends credence to the point that prostitutes lacked a good early home environment and felt that they were not wanted or needed at home, thus precipitating feelings of aloneness. In the literature presented in this study, the positions of Abraham (1927), Agoston (1945), Glover (1945), Choisy (1960), Caprio (1961), Hollander (1964), and Greenwald (1970) support this view. Other literature received associated prostitution with home lives lacking in affect (Parent-Duchatelet, 1836/1970; Sanger, 1860/1970; Kneeland, 1913; Khalaf, 1968; Jackman, O'Toole & Geis, 1967; Gray, 1973).

Individuality. Maslow (1970) posited that an element of people who do not have love deficit is that they are able to be themselves, and in turn, allow the other persons to be themselves in a love relationship. It was concluded from the Interview Schedule that both groups allowed for individuality in a close personal relationship. Some typical statements by the prostitute group were:

> ...you have your point of view and so does the other person. Nobody is the same. Nobody will agree upon everything. You are just phoney if you do.
>
> By being somebody, you are not you. Bring this person close to you and you cannot keep this up forever. Eventually, the real you will come out and you might turn a closeness into a hate.

Some typical statements by the non-prostitute group were:

> ...if you are not yourself, the other person will not know you

> and it would be impossible to have a close personal relationship then.
>
> In order to keep close friends, you have to be yourself and be considerate of the other person's differences.

Love Reaction. Maslow (1970) posited that an element of a person who does not have love deficit is that for the greater portion of time in the love relationship, he is undemanding of rewards, conducive to no purpose, and experiences the love relationship for itself. It was concluded from the Interview Schedule that the prositute group did not meet these criteria, and that it was questionable for the non-prostitute group. Some typical statements by the prostitute group were:

> He must constantly reassure me that he loves me by affectionate gestures, like hugs and kisses.
>
> I am not a very independent person. If I have got a steady boyfriend, I will pretty well expect him to look after me.

Some typical statements by the non-prostitute group were:

> He would have to treat me as an individual, and confide in me. To me that is very important.
>
> ...pays lots of attention to me, and be someone that I could lean on.

The comments expressed by the women in the prostitute group emphasized the sense of purpose and demonstrated experiencing the love relationship for something other than its own sake. In the non-prostitute group, there was a greater frequency of responses which indicated non-purposeful reasons for enjoying the love relationship.

The prostitute group had a higher divorce rate and demanded more

attention from a love relationship than the non-prostitute group. These findings could indicate that the prostitute group is less able to maintain a love relationship and more demanding of attention than the non-prostitute group, thereby providing further support for love deficit in the prostitute group.

In summary, it was concluded from the findings that the prostitute group possessed love deficit, and it was questionable for the non-prostitute group.

Love Deficit and Prostitution

Maslow (1970) stated that if a person has love deficit, he will seek a multitude of ways to fulfill that deficit. Hollander (1964), in her clinical observation of prostitutes and addiction, believed that both are attempts to deal with anxiety precipitated from close personal relationships or the possibility of such relationships. Many of the women in the prostitute group turned to prostitution via their drug habit, which could be one means of dealing with love deficit. In reviewing the prostitute group responses to the interview schedule, the writer concluded that although the prostitute group had love deficit, they were not filling this void through prostitution.

A typical example of statements by the prostitute group dealing with this area was:

> I left home when I was fourteen. I didn't have much going for me. I wasn't working. I met this girl and she was a prostitute, and she was fifteen and she always had money, and a real nice place. She took me; she said, "You can live here, but this is what you have got to do (prostitute)." At first, when she told me about it, I said, "No way! I will never do it," and then she

> started bringing tricks home to the apartment and it just seemed real easy to me. They were only there a half an hour and she had $100 in her pocket. It seemed really good to me, so I started doing it. I didn't go out to the lounges and stuff until I started turning tricks in the apartment. I just felt safer there...it makes you a hard person. It makes you a real hard bitch. I didn't have any feelings for anyone but myself. I think it starts out from the sexual thing. You are not supposed to be putting anything into it and I think that is why you turn so cold. I noticed it while it was starting to happen to me. I didn't stop, I didn't care cause I got into heroin.

Edwards Personal Preference Schedule

It must not be ignored that the EPPS is an ipsative scale and accordingly, scores are not absolute values, but are relative to other scores within the scale. A high or low need score on the EPPS is not indicative of psychological health, but is an indicated of the strength of that need relative to other needs within the scale.

The secretary group had lower need scores for deference, endurance, nurturance, and affiliation, with higher need scores in exhibition, dominance, heterosexuality and aggression. Although the secretary group scored higher in exhibition, hetersexuality, and aggression, and lower in deference and affiliation, they did not score as high or as low in these needs as did the prostitute group. The prostitute group had a lower need for close personal relationships, as indicated in the EPPS by low needs for deference and affiliation, and high needs for autonomy and aggression. However, the need for a high degree of attention was indicated by very high needs for exhibition and heterosexuality. This tends to support Maslow's

belief that if a person does not receive love and affection as a child, he will be less able to give and receive love and affection as an adult, as well as be constantly seeking love and affection in a multitude of ways.

It was observed by the writer that other aspects of the prostitute's life style could contribute to these low and high EPPS manifest need scores. Prostitutes are continually competing with other prostitutes, and generally are not able to trust other prostitutes, tricks, police, or family members. The profession does not conform to social standards, and as a result, prostitutes are continually concealing their activities from the law. Although some prostitutes believed their profession was degrading before entering prostitution, the number of prostitutes who held this belief was less after working as a prostitute. Prostitutes have many physical contacts with members of the opposite sex, and are the center of attention when working in lounges or on the street.

A low need for ordinance, deference, affiliation, abasement, and a high need for exhibition, autonomy, heterosexuality, and aggression fits the life style of a prostitute. Her life is unconventional, unpredictable, and unorganized, as well as being preoccupied with physical violence. The prostitute does not form strong attachments, and is the center of attention, since she is regarded as engaged in an immoral profession in which she has many sexual contacts with members of the opposite sex.

Related Material

Prior to prostitution, many young women in the sample stated that they were mixed up, in conflict with parents, left home at an early age, and used illegal drugs. These conditions weaken a person's ties with the conventional order of society, which according to Hershi (1969), frees a person to commit acts that are contrary to social demands, since that person has nothing to lose through negative evaluation by parents or

significant others. These factors could influence a young woman to enter prostitution. One-fourth of the sample believed that their life improved after being active in the profession, with over one-half viewing their life as good or exciting after working as a prostitute. Prior to prostitution, only one-fifth of the sample believed their life was good. For some girls in the sample, prostitution could have contributed a sense of belongingness that was lacking in their lives prior to prostitution.

It was found that over one-half of the prostitute group began prostitution to support a drug habit. After working in the profession, almost all of the prostitutes were addicted to heroin. The early prostitution literature did not include drug addiction as a role in prostitution, but more recent literature includes this factor (Benjamin & Masters, 1964; Hollander, 1964; Jackson, O'Toole & Geis, 1967). Hollander (1964) also believed that addiction could be a means of dealing with problems of close personal relationships. The findings of this study included drug addiction as a factor for prostitution, but the exact role drug addiction played was not investigated.

Personal Opinions from Data Collection

The information received from the data collection process was extensive. There are a number of opinions arising from these experiences which are worthy of discussion.

The process of securing data was not an easy task and was truly a learning experience. Contact was initially made with the vice squad in late winter, enabling the writer to travel with two members of the squad for two nights. It was during this period of time that the vice squad detectives pointed out various locations where prostitutes solicit, where the pimps hang out, and introduced the writer to several prostitutes. It was observed that these two detectives enjoyed a good working relationship with the prostitutes who were encountered.

In the writer's meetings with prostitutes, they were asked to talk about their relationships with the police. The general consensus was that the girls had good feelings toward these two detectives. As one prostitute put it:

> It is their job to catch us, and it is ours not to get caught, but some of the cops, especially the marked ones, hassle you a lot, but these guys treat us like human beings.

The writer observed that these two vice detectives had a genuine concern for the prostitutes, who in turn noticed and appreciated this fact. The girls believed the cat and mouse game played between the law and the prostitutes made life exciting. The writer observed it as a game in which no one got hurt, but one requiring skill on the part of the players.

Every year the city has several "clean-ups" whereby the City Police attempt to drive all prostitutes from the street and therefore make Edmonton a "clean" city. This year's spring "clean up" was witnessed by the writer. During this time, the number of marked squad cars on the strips where the prostitutes walk were at times one per block. Some parked in the alleys, and others continously circled the beat. They were successful in removing the prostitutes from the streets for a short period of time. However, that did not mean that the prostitutes were no longer working in Edmonton. The street walkers moved into the lounges, and some of them reported later that they took a week off to go home to visit with their parents for an Easter holiday. During this "clean up" period, it was impossible for the writer to make any new contacts on the street as a result of the constant police pressure and the prostitute's fear of informants being on the street. As soon as the weather started to warm up, it was noticed

by the writer that more prostitutes were working the strips than before, and only a couple of girls were familiar. One prostitute who shared many hours of conversation with the writer stated that as soon as it warmed up, many part-time prostitutes who are not real "pros" come out on the streets to work.

It was observed by the writer that most of the prostitutes do not work one style of soliciting, i.e. streetwalking or lounge, but that there is movement from one mode to another. One reason for a prostitute to move from a lounge to the street could be the necessity to earn a "quick dollar", as women who prefer working lounges do not turn as many tricks, and it takes longer to secure a trick. Another reason for the changing work area could be that streetwalkers move into lounges because of added police pressure on the street. Accordingly the prostitute may prefer a certain style of working, but she actually moves from one style to another, depending upon the circumstances.

In regards to physical abuse from tricks, some girls took precautions to avoid this, such as taking down licence numbers of cars in such a way that a trick notices it, tricking only one person at a time, letting the trick know that the management of the hotel or motel are friends, and basically turning down any trick who the prostitute is unsure of. Although some prostitutes exercised these precautions, they reported that they were physically abused quite often. The writer believed that some prostitutes could be unconsiously selecting abusive tricks for reason of self-punishment, since these same prostitutes felt they were doing degrading work.

It was observed by the writer that prostitutes had few friends

who were not in the life. Any leisure time or coffee breaks were spent with prostitute friends. The bonding agents, other than being in the same profession, appeared to be similar drug habits or pimps. One prostitute expressed the view of many in stating why she couldn't have "straight" friends or dates:

> Hooking is a lonely life. You can't have straight friends or dates, cause if you do, he is sure to find out what you do, and if he does, he will leave you.

The pimp in the world of prostitution is of greater concern to the police than prostitution itself. It is difficult for the police to charge the pimps due to the fact that the prostitute must testify against her pimp. This is a rare occasion due to loyalty and fear. The writer formed his opinion of Edmonton pimps through four sources - talking with the prostitutes, members of the vice squad, a parole officer, and one local pimp. As was demonstrated in the interview schedule, most of the prostitutes surveyed did not like pimps because they were physically abusive or did nothing for the prostitute except take her money. The following is a typical response from one prostitute who had several pimps:

> ...he laid a pretty bad beating on me, so I took a plane to Calgary and went straight to my sister's place and he didn't know where she lived - at least I thought he didn't. She went to work one day, and I was in the house by myself and he came walking in the front door with these two other guys, didn't knock or anything, and laid another beating on me, brought me back to Edmonton, put me in the lounges in the downtown area. It was hard on me, really hard on me. He kept giving me more and more heroin and it was running me into the ground.

The vice squad detectives did not like the pimps or "peacocks" because it has been their experience that the pimps are involved in many illegal activities and are physically hard on the girls through beatings and drug addiction. These statements were also supported by the parole officer. In asking another prostitute how her pimp kept her in line, she replied:

> I had a pimp once, and he used to beat me a lot. It made it really sticky. If I didn't bring home enough money, he had these coat hangers in the freezer and he used to whip me across the back.

This practice was also expressed by other prostitutes, the vice squad and the parole officer. By freezing the coat hangers, the prostitute felt more pain since the warm skin would adhere to the frozen coat hanger.

In talking to one pimp, he stated that he only had girls working for him who wanted to, and that he played the role of a stern father. He also believed that it was a woman's nature to want to share things, including money. As a stern father figure, he would oblige the prostitute by taking most of her money and giving a little back as money or gifts.

In conclusion, it took the writer many persistent hours to gain the prostitute's confidence and convince her that the writer genuinely needed her assistance for completing research on prostitution. Prostitutes are engaged in a profession in which they trust very few people, and for this reason, some appointments were made and broken several times by prostitutes before they finally did meet with the writer. In some cases, this process went on for several weeks before the interview appointment was actually made and consummated and in two cases, the prostitutes never did keep their appointments. Once a girl actually committed herself to the interview and

EPPS, she appeared genuinly interested in the study and wanted to know what the other girls were saying, as well. The prostitutes expressed appreciation in being able to talk to someone. After data collection was completed, several prostitutes who heard about the study from friends called to offer their participation in the study. It was the writer's observation that both the interviewer and prostitute group gained from the experience.

II. Implications

Implications for Further Research

The present study was intended primarily to provide background information on prostitution and to determine whether love deficit was a motivating factor for entering the profession. Given that the population for this study was a non-representative sample of Edmonton prostitutes, before the results of this study can be generalized, parallel studies should be conducted of representative samples from different areas.

The current study brought to light a need for further research in the area of prostitution. In regards to family relationships, research into prostitute's perception of parent-child relationships as compared to prostitute's parent's perception of parent-child relationships could provide more information on love deficit as a motivating factor for prostitution. It was noted in the study that there was a high divorce rate among prostitutes. Research into the reasons for this finding would be of interest. In regards to love deficit, further research could be conducted on the association between reasons for entering prostitution and degree of love deficit. Another area of research would be to look at the difference between love deficit in prostitutes who mainly prefer soliciting in lounges as compared to those who prefer the streets.

The study contained findings that many prostitutes either entered or stayed in prostitution to support a drug habit. A research into drug addiction as a cause for either entering or staying in prostitution would be of interest. The area of prostitution has little research, and further studies are needed to provide insight into the profession as well as appropriate therapy.

Implications for Counselling

The findings of the present study have implications for counselling which would meet the individual needs of the counsellor. With regards to the interview schedule, a counsellor working with prostitutes could gain understanding of "the life", with some of its problems such as the high incidence of drug use. Other points of interest to the counsellor are the prostitute's perception of "the life", including such information as advantages and disadvantages of prostitution, and prostitute's perception of parent-child relationships. The findings of the study are basically an asset to a counsellor working with prostitutes who is interested in background data on prostitution.

If a counsellor were working with a prostitute for such reasons as rehabilitation, and desired a better understanding of what this life style offered, the author believes that answers to the following questions could prove helpful. These questions are not designed as a theraputic process, but provide additional background information on the life of a prostitute.

1. How long has she been a prostitute?
2. What are the reasons for wanting to leave prostitution?
3. What was her perception of prostitution before entering the profession?
4. What was her perception of prostitution after being in the profession?

5. What are the advantages of prostitution?

6. What are the disadvantages of prostitution?

7. Did she have a pimp?

8. What type of tricks did she have and what type did she prefer?

9. Does she use drugs? If so, what kind, when did she start and when does she need drugs the most?

10. What are the reasons she believes she entered prostitution?

11. How is her life going to change by not being a prostitute?

12. What does she want out of life that prostitution is not fullfilling?

13. What was her life like before entering prostitution?

14. What does she do for recreation?

15. Does she have any "straight" friends or family members she can confide in?

III. Recommendations

This study was conducted to make a contribution to an understanding of a specific group of people who undertook a profession in which they were socially ostracized and literally sold themselves for a price.

Prostitution has its roots in the fine but complex, reticulate structure of society. Century after century, an attempt has been made to legally suppress prostitution. This has been met with such obvious failures, that it has become possible to predict some of the repocussions of this suppression. To label the prostitute as criminal in many cases insures that the girls will develop underworld associations resulting in possible drug addiction and exploitation. As expressed by the late Dr. Alfred Kinsey (Benjamin and Masters, 1964), in a lecture to a convention of district attorneys, today's prostitute only exists through her alliance with the criminal underworld or with officialdom.

Presently we are not rehabilitating, but attempting to punish the prostitute. All large metropolitan areas have prostitutes who have been arrested 20, 30, 40 times, jailed, paid a fine, and released. It has been proposed that prostitution be regulated rather than abolished. I agree with Greenwald (1970) that it would be difficult to regulate prostitution since this would still condemn a portion of our society to the type of degradation prostitutes are subject to. However, prostitution can be approached on two levels, prevention and rehabilitation.

Prevention can be dealt with in both long and short term approaches. In regards to the short term approach, it would appear that the major thrust could be in the direction of the immediate environment in which the prostitute lives. This could be accomplished by having trained workers of various disciplines mingle in the subculture of the prostitute for guidance and study.

The long term preventative approach would be to conduct more research into the casual factors that give rise to personality types who select prostitution as a way of life. Family life education would also be helpful, since many women began prostitution at a very early age (13 - 17), leaving home because of a poor family environment. It would appear helpful for parents, teachers, and school psychologists to have an awareness of prostitution and possible etiologies.

Coupled with the long and short term measures, there is a rehabilitation element that must be dealt with. Given the present atmosphere of prostitution it would seem unlikely that one could eliminate the legal aspects of prostitution. However, it would seem more productive to replace the present ineffective policies with a therapeutic, institutional community. This community could provide vocational training and preparation for

integration into society via sponsorship by non-official social organizations or religious groups. After gradual introduction into society, these women could be released for employment in a new profession.

There is evidence which represents the need for some form of psychotherapy. This could take the form of individual or group therapy. It is often felt that the cost of therapy would be expensive. However, the cost of arrests and imprisonment is also expensive. This expense is accrued through labor costs for several trained men with surveillance equipment, car expense costs, legal expenses, and incarceration expenses, just to deal with one prostitute. This money could be used to offset therapy costs.

A real problem with therapy, both group and individual, is one of motivation. At times, a skilled therapist will be able to motivate a client, but at other times he may not. Accordingly, it would be beneficial to have trained leaders for self-help groups paralled after Alcoholics Anonymous. In dealing with rehabilitation of prostitutes, I believe the efficacy of a group would be increased by training ex-prostitutes as group leaders to aid in the formation and productive utilization of a group experience.

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APPENDIX A

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. When were you born?
2. Where did you live most of the time before entering your profession?
3. How many years of schooling do you have?
4. Have you received any educational certificates?
5. What do (did) your parents do for a living?
6. How many brothers and sisters are there in your family and what do they do for a living?
7. Whar are some of the previous jobs you held before your present occupation?
8. Prior to entering your present profession, have you ever been married?
   - Are you presently married?
   - If yes, how many times and what did your husband(s) do for a living?
9. Do you have any children?
10. What type of relationship do you think your parents had?
11. How is your relationship with your parents at the present time?
12. Do you think your father was genuinely interested in your activities when you were a child?
13. Did your father make you feel like you were important when you were a child?
14. As a child, when you were scared or upset, did your father try and help you?
15. Did your father make it easy for you to confide in him when you were a child?
16. Did your father say nice things about you when you were a child?
17. Did your father show affection when you were a child?
18. In a close personal relationship, is it necessary to agree upon almost everything?
19. What type of things, if any, does one have to do in order to keep close friends?

20. Do you have any family members that you can confide in?

21. How important is trust in a close personal relationship?

22. Is it important for one to be themselves in a close personal relationship?

23. Can you talk about yourself openly in a close personal relationship?

24. What is the most important thing in keeping a close personal relationship together?

25. What qualities do you have that would make you a good person to have a close personal relationship with?

26. In a close personal relationship, do you feel that the other person will break the relationship if you do not do what they want?

27. Do you presently have any close personal relationships?

28. How important is sex in a love relationship?

29. How important is money in a love relationship?

30. In a love relationship, what would this person have to do to keep you happy?

31. Do you presently have any lovers?

32. Is it important that the person you are in love with has social status?

33. In a love relationship, is it important that that person buy you gifts?

34. What do you get out of a love relationship?

35. Do you think your mother was genuinely interested in your activities when you were a child?

36. Did your mother make you feel like you were important when you were a child?

37. As a child, when you were scared or upset, did your mother try and help you?

38. Did your mother make it easy for you to confide in her when you were a child?

39. Did your mother say nice things about you when you were a child?

40. Did your mother show affection when you were a child?

41. When did you first become a prostitute?

42. When did you first think of becoming a prostitute?

43. What are the advantages of being a prostitute?

44. What are the disadvantages of being a prostitute?

45. If a trick wants to have sex with you, what does that mean in terms of his feeling towards you?

46. Do (did) you have repeating tricks?

47. Would you prefer to work for a pimp or on your own?

48. In general, how would you evaluate your life before starting prostitution?

49. In general, how would you evaluate your life after being active in prostitution?

50. How would you describe the ideal prostitute?

51. As a prostitute, have you been offered any other opportunities for employment?

52. What three factors in your life, in your opinion, were important in leading to your profession?

53. How much money do you turn per trick?

54. Do you think prostitution should be legalized? - Why?

55. What are the advantages of having a pimp, if any?

56. Are you able to save money as a prostitute?

57. When did you first leave home?

58. Have you used illegal drugs?

59. Do you know any prostitutes?

60. If you had it to do all over again, would you become a prositute? - Why?

APPENDIX B

LETTER

Alberta

Our File No.:
Your File No.:

SOLICITOR GENERAL

403/427-2746

6th Floor, Melton Building
10310 - Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
T5J 1Y8

June 5, 1978

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Mr. Dennis LaMothe
Ph.D. Candidate
University of Alberta

This is to authorize Mr. Dennis LaMothe to interview female inmates of the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institution and Belmont Corrections Centre on the subject of prostitution for the purpose of completing the requirements of Ph.D. dissertation or thesis.

This approval is subject to written consent being received from each of the individual female inmate participants.

Yours truly,

R. J. King
Assistant Deputy Minister
Correctional Services